BEVERLEY TUCKER AND CH. MAURICE 8MITH

THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1856. FILLMORE FOR PRESIDENT-DONEL-SON FOR VICE PRESIDENT - THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

The telegraph has already spread far and wide the news of the nomination by the Knownothing National Convention of Mr. Fillmore for President, and Major Andrew Jackson Donelson for Vice President. No two men, perhaps, ever presented a more complete antagonism than these two who are now put before the country on the same ticket as candidates for the two highest offices in the gift of the people. One has been the very embodiment of Federal Whiggery, the other the most clamorous of Democrats. The first when asked, in 1838, by an Anti-slavery Society-

"Whether he was in favor of the right of petition opposed to the annexation of Texas: trade; and of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia,"

Thus replied:

"I am much engaged, and have no time enter into an argument or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall, therefore, content myself for the present, by answering all your interrogatories in the affirmative, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion of the subject."

The other, the adopted son of Gen. Jackson, the bearer of his name, and the owner of a hundred slaves! Surely no contrast could be more striking! Yet the potent magic of Knownothingism has blotted out all antagonism, and healed all asperities. These two old and bitter political enemies now stand before the country as twin brothers. When it is borne in mind that when Mr. Fillmore was President, Major Donelson was the editor of the Washington Union, and the writer of the strongest philipics against him, the miracle of the unlooked for union between them is not the less astounding! But the ways and the wonders of Know-nothingism are past finding out.

We presume the calculation of the nominat ing convention is, that the scattered forces of old whiggery will be rallied; and the South, where Mr. Fillmore has been supposed to be popular, will be conciliated, by the nomination of that gentleman, and that the nomination of the adopted son and namesake of General Andrew Jackson will gain over many of the admirers of the old hero. Indeed, we incline to the opinion that but for the accident of his name, Major Donelson would never have been honored with the nomination he has received. That well known Hedge Parson, Brownlow, of Tennessee, who prays and fights by turns, intimated as much in the convention. After complimenting the Major in his own peculiar classic phraseology, by describing him as "a large, patriotic, greasy Tennesseean, he said :

"It had been understood and arranged that Major Donelson would be put on the ticket with Andrew Jackson in big letters, and Donelson invisible, and then the old line Democrats would think that old Hickory had come

Not having room for the entire proceedings of the convention, we content ourselves with subjoining the following account of the voting: For President.

The vote for President was then proceeded each State being entitled to its vote in the States, who bolted from the above convention. Electoral College, the absentees to be voted for Ex-Governor Ford, of Ohio, presided. proportionably by the votes cast; no State not represented to be entitled to vote, with the following result:

STATES	Filmore .	Law	Davis	McLean.	Stockton.	Houston.	Kaynor
	=	-	-	-	T		
New Hampshire	**	**	**			**	
Connecticut	**		**	**	**		
Massachusetts	**	**	9	2	1		
New Jersey		**	**	1	5		
Rhode Island		**	**	1			**
Iudiana	1	**	**	2			**
Virginia	13	**	2	**	**		**
Michigan	**	5	**			**	
Tennesssee	7	**	3			1	
Wisconsin		5	**	**			
Texas	4		**	**		. 2	
California	4						
Delaware	3				**	**	
Florida	- 3						
Mississippi	7						
Maryland	8		**		**		
Kentucky			12				
North Carolina	10						
Louisiana							
Missouri	9				**		
lowa							
Ohio	7	10		6			
New York	10	20				4	
Pennsylvania	14		1	1			
Arkansas	4						
Alabama							1
Illinois	-						4
Mr. Taylor cha		d b	is v	ote	from	La	w t

Mr. Boling changed his vote from Davis to Mr. Lockhead changed his vote foom Davis

to Fillmore.

Mr. Bartlett changed his vote from Davis to Fillmore, because he knew the latter to be acceptable to all Kentucky. Out of our own State Mr. Fillmore stands first in our affections. Mr. Bullock, of New York, changed his vote

for Fillmore. Mr. Lockwood, of Wisconsin, changed from Law to Fillmore. Mr. Westbrooke, of New York, said he would not change his vote, but would vote for Fill-

more on the unanimou vote. Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, voted for Mr. Davis, but now that the Kentucky delegation had left him, he withdrew his vote, and would

refuse to vote for any one. Mr. Weeks of New Jersey, was authorized to change six votes of his State from Stockton

Mr. Grandon of New Jersey, desired to speak for himself. He would change his vote from Stockton to Fillmore, because he knew that Fillmore was nearest to the heart of the son of New Jersey-Stockton. He promised that the second Congressional District of his State would give a majority for the nominee of the

A delegate from Michigan changed the entire vote from Law to Fillmore. Mr. Pickett, of Tennessee, voted for Garrett Davis, but if any one here desired to know how he stood, he would say that he was for

Fillmore up to the hub. Various other delegates changed their votes and the greatest excitement ensued, every one being on the tiptoe of expectation.

The Secretary announced the result as fol-

lows: Number of votes cast 243.

Judge McLean..... 1

The Chair declared that Millard Fillmore

was the nominee of the Convention for the office of President of the United States. Mr. Scraggs, of New York, said as he had

first nominated George Law for President, he now moved that Millard Fillmore be declared the unanimous choice of the convention. The motion being put, it was carried by tremendous shout of aves.

Six hearty cheers were then given, and the reatest joy prevailed, amid all present, there eing at this time 600 outsiders in the room time 600 outsiders in the room, who gave vent to their feelings of delight in

tones of thunder.

Mr. Ready, of Tennessee, proposed three cheers for New York, which were given.

For Vice President

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidate for Vice President. The ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency was attended with much excitement, and the frequent changes of vote created difficulty in naking a correct record. The candidates at first voted for were Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama; Percy Walker, of Alabama; Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee; A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia; Henry J. Gardner, of Massachusetts; and Kenneth Raynor, of North Carolina. But after the vote had been called, delegates from various States arose, and changed their votes in favor of Mr. Donelson. The result was an nounced as follows:

Kenneth Raynor 8

Mr. Donelson having received a majority of the votes for the Vice Presidency, was declared duly nominated for that position.
On motion, and amid much applause, the

omination was made unanimous. A motion was made, and agreed to, that ommittee of five be appointed to wait upon the nominees and inform them of their selection and Messrs. A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Erastus Brooks, of New York; E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky; Wm. J. Eames of Massachusetts. and the President of the Convention were

appointed a Committee to perform the business During the progress of the convention nany things occurred to disturb its harmon and to give rise to heated sectional strife and personal controversy. There was a strong in usion of Black Republicanism in the convenion, whose blind fanaticism and violent aboli ionism drove from the convention some of the most prominent Southern members. They, bowever, afterwards returned; and, being embraced by the immaculate Brownlow, resumed their seats and their participation in the proceedings. Subsequently, and just before the voting for President commenced, another exous from the convention took place, of about ifty Northern delegates.

The Northern bolters held a meeting at the Merchants' Hotel, at 5 o'clock, and the followng named delegates, representing eight States,

New Hampshire .- Ex-Governor Colby. Connecticut.-Lucien G. Peck, J. E. Dunam. H. Griswold, E. Perkins and D. B. Booth Rhode Island .- L. J. Nightingale and Oliver

Massachusetts .- W. S. Thurston and Z. K. Pennsulvania.-John Williams, R. M. Rid-

lle, J. F. Coffee and W. P. Chase.

Ohio.—F. Spooner, T. H. Ford, L. H. Olds). H. Fishback, Thomas McClees, M. T. Sturvant, H. C. Hedges, J. H. Baker, W. H. C. Mitchell, Jacob Egbert, W. B. Allison, W. B. Chapman, W. D. Rogers, D. W. Stambauch

and W. Gilman.

Iowa.—L. H. Webster and W. P. Clark. Illinois .- Henry S. Jennings. Lieut. Gov. Ford, of Ohio, was called to the

chair, and Lucien G. Peck and L. H. Webster were chosen secretaries.

Their protest is as follows: PROTEST OF THE BOLTERS.

The Philadelphia papers contain a report of gates from eight States were present. They adopted the following protest:

"To the American Party of the Union .- The nating Convention now in session in Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body. And holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, demanded by the freemen of the North, is redress of an undeniable wrong, and the insertion of it, in spirit at least, indispensable to the repose of the country; they have regarded the refusal of of their right and a rebuke of their sentiments.

"They have therefore withdrawn from the in the proposed nominations, and now address especially of the States they represent, to justify and approve their action, and to the end that nominations conforming to the overruling sentiments of the country on the great issue may be regularly and auspiciously made. the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations, and that delegates be sent to the convention to meet in the city of New York on Thursday, the 12th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States." Some of the delegates decided in favor of uniting with the Republicans, while others said that if that were done they could not remain in the organization. Two of the delegates from Connecticut stated that they would go for firing took place on both sides, attended with Mr. Fillmore if he would place himself on the a slight loss, until the 20th, when the castle anti-Nebraska platform. of Pennsylvania, was at this meeting.

from eight States drew out of the convention Tamarez. and repudiated its nominees, how ridiculous does all the hullabalo of the Know-nothings seem. It is idle in them to be exclaiming victory, victory, and to be firing guns in affected exultation, when they begin their canvass with the certain loss of eight States. We may well doubt whether, under such circumstances. President Fillmore can be persuaded to accept the nomination. Having once been President, he would not value at a brass farthing a mere empty nomination. If he has the good comnon sense for which he enjoys the credit, he will not accept a nomination such as has been conferred on him, and which is destined to a most calamitous defeat. However, he may run with the hope of carrying the election to the House and succeeding in the general scramble.

The promises made by the various members of the convention that such and such States were safe for the ticket, are melancholy evi dences of the insane zeal or utter ignorance of the persons who made them. Among the States pledged to the ticket was Virginia! Is any man so infatuated as to believe in Know-

nothing success in Virginia? We had designed commenting on the unmeaning platform adopted by the convention, but we have not the space to-day. We will couclade with a few remarks in relation to the

Know-nothing candidate for President. That Mr. Fillmore is or has been more popu-

having received a majority of the votes tast, lar at the South than any other Northern Whig. we are willing to concede; but some events have occurred, and others are in progress, which will bring Mr. Fillmore from his retirement before the country almost as a new man. Had he been dead and buried, he could not have maintained a more complete and o ninous silence in regard to the vital questions of the day, than he has maintained. He travelled of the Nebraska-Kansas bill; he was entertained with all that cordial hospitality which is allowed to be a characteristic of Southern men. Yet on that vital question was he absolutely dumb throughout his protracted pilgri-

mage. No man can say whether he was for retainining or repealing the Missouri restriction. No man can say whether he is or is not in favor of that Black Republican and Northern Know-nothing movement-the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. No man can say whether or not he is the friend of the emigrant aid societies and a sympathiser with the Freesoil party in Kansas. Yet in utter ignorance of his opinions on these and other important subjects, he is put forward as the chosen candidate of the Southern Know-nothings for President of the United States.

His friends are reckoning without their host. They will find that he will be required to come out and declare himself. Tried by his letter of 1838 to the anti-slavery party, he would seem to be altogether opposed to the views of the South in respect to the subjects to which we have alluded.

DAILY MAIL BETWEEN NEW OR-LEANS AND CAIRO. We find the following in the New Orleans

Picayune of the 20th instant : CAIRO AND NEW ORLEANS MAIL CONTRACT -We copy the following in relation to the Cairo and New Orleans mail contract from the Louisville Journal, of the 11th instant :

"Captain Braunon arrived here from Cairc on Friday. He informs us that the report that the Government had discontinued the mail contract between Cairo and New Orleans is ntirely without foundation.

We are satisfied that no contractor, even had he controlled every steamboat on the Western waters could have carried the mail between Cairo and New Orleans during the last nonth, according to the existing contract. The river, if not frozen over between Cairo and Memphis, has been so low and completely blocked up with ice that boats have been whole week making the trip, while the usual time is only twenty-four hours. Many boats that have come up have done so at great hazard, and most of them have run aground. The contractors have made every exeriton to forward the mail. If they have not suc ceeded, it was beyond human control.

"The hue and cry raised against the contractors comes from disappointed parties in Pittsburg and Cincinnati, who were bidders for the contract, at a higher rate. Everybody who knows anything about Western steamboats is well aware that the boats owned in Pittsburg and Cincinnati, with the exception of two or three which do not run above the falls, are or three which do not run above the falls, are of your affectionate reverence of the memory the slowest and most inferior affoat. Some of of him who was the hero of our independence these boats have been offered the mail; when none others could be had, but demanded a most exorbitant price. The contractors have offered them \$10, and in some instances \$16. for delivering each mail bag to their agents on the wharf-boats along the route, but they have ness to us and to our posterity. It is no fabul-demanded as high as \$70. These very boats ous glory which surrounds his name; his are demanded as high as \$70. These very boats land a passenger, after carrying him two or three bundred miles and furnishing him with

lodging and boarding, for \$5. The contractors have offered a fair compensation, and if the steamboats persist in refus-ing the mail at it, they will find themselves loosers by it."

The contract for carrying a daily mail beby the Postmaster General, about the beginning of December last, to Messrs. Eastman of In-Mississippi, as being the lowest bidders by undersigned, delegates to the National Nomi- several bundred thousand dollars. The service commenced on the 1st of January. These contractors are gentlemen of the highest respectability-men of means, of industry, and indomitable energy-one of them an old and experienced mail contractor. At the time the Address of the Father of his Country, it would contract was awarded for establishing a daily line of steamers between those important that Convention to recognise the well defined points, the thanks of the great west and south opinions of the North and of the Americans of west were lavished upon the Postmaster Gene. west were lavished upon the Postmaster Genethe free States upon this question as a denial ral, not only for its great saving to the public treasury, but for the discrimination and knownominating convention, refusing to participate | ledge of character manifested in the selection of men to perform the service. It is to be themselves to the Americans of the country, hoped that a combination of steamboat monopolists on the western waters will not be able to produce a failure by the means charged by the Louisville Journal, and that the enterprising contractors will be enabled to weather the storm until they complete the building of their

Later from Mexico.

The steamer Texas, at New Orleans, February 25, brings Vera Cruz dates to the 22d. Her news is as follows:

On the night of the 12th the Castle of San Juan pronounced for Gen. Tamarez. Some Governor Johnson, surrendered to the city. The leaders of the insurrection in the castle had been condemned When it is borne in mind that the delegates to be shot. Puebla was still in possession of

California and Nicaragua. The steamer Daniel Webster arrived at New Orleans, February 25, with two weeks later lates from California. She brings intelligence that Col. Kinney had gone to Granada to effect an alliance with Gen. Walker. There is a since, sends the following despatch to a friend, rumor brought by some of the passengers, but under, date of February 26th: "We are been arrested at Granada by Gen. Walker and knots per hour, the engine and boiler exceedcondemed to be shot, but that he was saved ing all expectation. Chief Engineer Martin is from death by the interference of some of almost overwhelmed with delight." Walker's officers.

All the Central American States except Nicaragua have formed an alliance.

The San Francisco markets closed on the 5th with a downward tendency. Considerable rain had fallen throughout California, and the agricultural prospects were good. The mining accounts are very encouraging.

No Senator had been elected by the California Legis'ature, and there were little prospects of a choice being made. Mr. Foote was the American nominee.

There has been no fighting in Oregon since the last accounts.

MORE SNOW.

Yesterday there was another heavy fall of snow, affording a prospect of more sleighing; of which sport, during the present season, the style of oratory. pleasure-seekers have had enough to gratify all reasonable desires.

This and to-morrow evening, he will lecture at the new Baptist Church, on Thirteenth street.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

We have felt more than an ordinary degree of curiosity as to the course of our neigbor, the Intelligencer, in regard to the nominations made by the Philadelphia Convention. In its issue of yesterday, the Intelligencer plainly indicates its course. After saying that its editors are not members of the Know-nothing Order, through the entire South during the pendency and after paying a high compliment to ex-President Fillmore, it says:

"What course the Whigs may pursue under the present political circumstances of the country, what candidate they may select, or what per son they may support for the Chief Magistracy it is not for us to decide or for any one now to say. It will doubtless be deemed proper by them to take counsel together as to the path which their duty to the country and to their principles shall prescribe, and that path we, as unwavering adherents of the party, shall be prepared to tread without hesitation and without faltering. Whether they shall resolve upon an independent course or not, and whether it lead to success or failure, belong to the future; but we should be unfaithful to our known sentiments, and uniform avowals if we were t suppress now the expression of our opinion of the merits of Mr. Fillmore, and the confi dence with which, on trial, he inspired the country in his qualifications for a wise and safe and conservative President.

It appears from the above that the Intelligencer is in favor of drumming up the lost and scattered Whigs for the purpose of holding a convention-that it will be bound by the nominations of such a convention, but that it would prefer the adoption by the Whigs of the Nnownothing ticket.

The motion for a Whig convention comes too late. The cynic of old could scarcely find a baker's dozen of them with the aid of his candle. The Democratic party claims the triumph of rescuing the best of them from ruin. Men in this representative country, where all must be, to a greater or less degree, politicians, cannot long maintain neutrality. To be neutral, is to be nothing. Most of the good old Whigs and active young Whigs in the South, when deserted by their Know-nothing brethren. cast in their fortunes with the Democracy, and they will never repent it!

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT PIERCE. The following letter was written by the President to the Boston Mercantile Library Association in response to an invitation to attend the celebration by them of Washington's birth-

Washington, February 18, 1856. GENTLEMEN: I duly received your letter of the 31st ult., inviting me, in the name of the members of the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, to join with them in celebrating the approaching birth-day of Washington. It would be most grateful to me to listen to the instructive thoughts and eloquent words which will on this occasion be addressed to the association, but this, of course, will not be in my

I honor the purpose of rendering the tribute -the statesman of the revolution-the fore most among the founders of the American

He lived the leader and the guide of our fathers; he died to become the type of greatno doubtful lineaments, delusively magnified to the eye in the dim obscurity of antiquity. He stands before us in the clear light of history, with all his faultless proportions of mind as of person distinctly visible

Whether in war at the head of armies, or in peace at that of cabinets-whether in the exercise of public authority, or in the calm scenes and civil, public and private, is one long lesson of wisdom and of instruction to his country His career possesses a completeness, his chardiana, Gaines of Arkansas, and Woodburne of acter a dignity of style, his fame a noble symmetry, which will cause him in all time to stand forth as the representative man of this republic, and the moral patriot of the world.

If the people of every State and Territory of the confederation-fathers and mothers, sons and daughters-would assemble annually on the 22d of February, in their respective cities, in my judgment, accomplish more in the way of awakening a deep sense of constitutional duty, of settling questions of moral obligation in relation thereto, of eradicating sectional prejudice, of dissipating errors of sentiment and opinion, and of insuring security and perpetuity to the blessings which we enjoy, than any other instrumentality which man's wisdon can

In pausing for a day, as you propose, dwell upon the great life of Washington and to call to mind all the patriotism which, by act and by speech, he inculcated, you cannot fail to refresh the love of country in your breasts, and to feel your own hearts swell, as his, through life, never ceased to do with a devotion to the common weal, not narrowly confined to place or section, but coextensive with the broad imits of the Union.

With my best wishes for the usefulness and enjoyment of your gathering, I am, gentlemen, your obliged friend and servant, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Messrs. Charles G. Chase, Carlos Pierce, W. H. Learnard, jr., A. F. Sise, Edw. W. Foster,

A Pertinent Question. Says the New York Day Book:

"Fifty thousand negroes in this state, and not one of them will go to Kansas to fight for the cause of freedom! Who would think? Come, come, Mr. Frederick Douglas, Why don't you raise a company of black-guards and start? Rev. Ward Beecher will furnish you with rifles Where is Dr. Pennington?

The Frigate Merrimac. An officer on board the new frigate Merri-

mac, which sailed from Boston a few days of doubtful authenticity, that Col. Kinney had off. The ship under steam is making nine Our Relations with England.

It is stated by the New York Commercia Advertiser, upon the authority of a gentleman who came passenger in the Asia, and who saw Mr. Buchanan on the eve of his de-

parture, that all the points of difficulty between the United States and Great Britain were in a sustain the objection : fair way for adjustment, and would be settled in a few days. JOHN B. GOUGH. The lecture delivered by this gentleman at

the Smithsonian Institution, on Tuesday night, was largly attended by both ladies and gentlemen; the President of the United States and others holding high Executive, Judicial, and Legislative positions, being among the auditory. The theme of Mr. Googh was temperance, which he treated in his usually attractive

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., Mr Mallory, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, re ported a bill authorizing the construction of ten steamships of war. Mr. Bell, of Tenn , addressed the Senate on the Central American question In the course of his remarks, he said that he saw in the language of the treaty itself that it was not expected that Great Britain would withdraw abolutely and unqualifiedly from the Musquito proectorate. She was not required to abandon that protectorate; while at the same time every precaution had been taken by the American negotiato, that the main, substantial object should be attained, of preventing her from exercising any do minion there under any form or pretext whatever. He would not deny that Great Britain might nov be disposed to avail herself of that forbearance on our part, in order to defeat entirely the main objects of the treaty; but he did not think it expedient at present for this government to take any step that might bring on a conflict, not with Engand alone, but with her allies, including the whole of western Europe.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Tuesday February 26, the Speaker appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Select Committee to whice was referred the bill to provide for railroad and telegraphic communication between the At antic States and the Pacific ocean, and for other purposes, introduced in the House on Thursday last by Mr. DENVER:

Messrs. Denver, of California; Woodworth, of Illinois; Houston, of Alabama; Mott, of Ohio; Wells, of Wisconsin; Kidwell, of Virginia; Jewett, of Kentucky; McCarty, of New York; Evans, of Texas; Reade, of North Carolina; Wood, of Me.; Lindley, of Missouri; Kunkle, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations, a bill for the suppor of the Military Academy, and a bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other ensions for the year ending June 30, 1857, which were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Seward, in making an explanation concern ng his absence when the Speaker of the House was elected, accused the Americans and the Republicans of sympathising, the one party with the other, both of them taking ground against the Administration on account of the repeal of the

The Speaker laid before the House a message rom the President of the United States, recomnending to the favorable consideration of the House the following communication from the Secretary of War :

WASHINGTON, February 25, 1856. Six: Improvements in arms and munitions of war having been recently perfected whereby their fliciency has been much increased it is very lesirable that these improvements should be applied as far and as soon as practicable to the arms on hand, both in the Government arsenals and in

the possession of the States.
Although our present supply of arms is as good date of manufacture of any other nation, we should have in the use of them, in their present condition, to cope at disadvantage with others who may have been beforehand with us in the actual cation to their arms of the recent improve

It has been our policy heretofore to carry on gradually and slowly the work of preparation for military efficiency, both offensive and defensive and in pursuance of this policy the estimates of the War Department, from year to year, have been orded with the ordinary means of our acmorie and arsenals, with but a small force of operative in employment. The regular estimates last sub-mitted to Congress are based on these considera-tions. In view, however, of the propriety of assuring at the earliest practicable period military efficiency as regards armament and munitions, (we have it abundantly as regard-men.) it seems proper that more active and vigorous measures hould now be adopted: that we should increase ployment at our armories and arsenals; that we should prepare more rapidly armaments and ammunition for our fortifications; that we should increase our supplies of improved small arms by the those of past dates of fabrication, including both United States and State arms; and that we should provide ample supplies of ammunition, acc implements for the immediate and

ost efficient use of the whole. In order to effect this it is necessary that mor than ordinary means be placed at the disposal of the Executive, and I respectfully suggest and re-commend that application be made for an early appropriation of three millions of dollars for inreasing the military efficiency of the country, to be applied, at the discretion of the President, to-

wards the objects before stated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War. To the PRESIDENT.

IN THE SENATE, yesterday, February 27, Mr. VELLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill increasing the efficiency of the army, in accordance with the recent message of the President, recommending an appropriation of

three millions of dollars for that purpose. Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on the Juliciary, reported that they had had under consideration the election contested case of Judge Trumbull. The matter had been fully discussed, but such a diversity of opinion existed among the members of that committee, they had come to the conclusion to ask that they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that it be referred back to the Senate. The report was

Mr. Puga gave notice of his intention to introduce a resolution declaring Judge Trumbull's seat vacant; and Mr. Crittenden gave notice of his ptention to introduce one declaring that gentlenan elected a Senator for six years from the fourth of March, 1855.

After the transaction of other business, the bill making provision for invalid and other pensions were passed; and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, yesterday, February 27, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian Appropriation bill.

Various reports were made from the several tanding committees and appropriately referred. The House, after debate, referred the message f the President, (inserted in Tuesday's proceedngs.) relative to increasing our military efficiency. and asking three millions of dollars for that purpose, to the Committee on Military Affairs; and adjourned.

MARYLAND U. S. SENATOR .- The Annapolis Republican mentions a rumor that Governor Ligon will refuse to give the Hon. Anthony Kennedy his commission as United States Senator, on the ground that he was ineligible at the time of his election to that post. The following is a portion of the constitution bearing upon the subject, which is supposed to

"No Senator or Delegate, after qualifying as such, shall, during the term for which he was elected, be eligible to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or profits of which shall have been increased during such term, or shall during that time hold any office or receive the salary or profits of any office, under the appointment of the Executive or Legislature."

Mr. Kennedy's term of office as United States enator does not commence until March, 1857. and therefore the restriction (says one of our exchanges) can by no possibility affect him until that time.

The Amendatory Naval Reform Bill.

The subjoined bill, to amend an act entitled

age thereof, by any officer of the navy who was dropped by the operation of the act of the twenty-eighth of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the fliciency of the navy," the Secretary of the Navy shall cause the physical, mental, professional, and moral fitness of such officer for the naval service to be investigated by a court of inquiry, which shall be governed by the laws and regulations which now govern courts of inquiry; and the Secretary of the Navy shall present the facts and the opinion of the court in each case to the President of the United States for his consideration and such action as he shall deem consistent with justice and the interests of the public service.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the

operation of the present law limiting the num-ber of officers of the navy shall be suspended so far as to authorize the restoration, w six months from the passage of this act, by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of officers reserved or dropped under the operation of the act of the twentyeighth of February, eighteen hundred and
fifty-five, entitled "An act to promote the effieiency of the navy:" Provided, That there shall be no further promotions or appointments in any grade after said restorations shall have been made thereto, until such grade in the active service shall be reduced to the limit now prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That officers who were dropped as aforesaid, and who shall not be restored to the naval service within six months from the passage hereof, shall be entitled to receive one year's duty pay of their grades respectively; and the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, with the ad-vice and consent of the Senate, to transfer any officer from the furlough to the reserved pay list; and that so much of the act of February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five. entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the navy," as renders reserved officers ineligi-ble to promotions, be, and the same is hereby,

repealed. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That reserved officers may be promoted on the reserved list, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but no such promotion shall entitle them to any pay beyond that to which they were entitled when so reserved, nor shall they, by such promotion, take any higher rank than they would have taken had they been retained in the active service of the navy; and the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to transfer any officer, at his own request, from the active list to the reserved list, when, in his judgment, the public interests require it; and nothing in this act, or in the act to which this is an amendment, shall be so construed as to preclude officers on the reserved list from wearing the uniform of their grades respectively.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That captains in command of squadrons shall be de-

neminated flag officers.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the grade of admiral in the naval service be, and he same is hereby, revived; and that if, in the judgment of the President, the past eminent services of any naval captain shall entitle him to such distinction, he shall be authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to commission such officer as admiral of the

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established a corps, to be called "The Scientific Corps of the Navy," to which shall be assigned all duties pertaining to the Naval Observatory, the preparation of the Nautical Almanac, and such duties pertaining to the hydrographical department, and such other vice as the Secretary of the Navy may, from time to time, prescribe, or as may be prescribed by law.

The Scientific Corps shall consist of-One captain, two commanders, ten lieuten ants, and seven masters, who shall be taken from the active and reserved lists of the navy, and who shall be commissioned as belonging to said corps, and who shall, in all respects, as officers of the navy, be subject to the rules and regulations of the navy and to the orders of the Navy Department. They shall rank with officers of similar grades in the active service of the navy, but shall not be entitled to military Promotion shall be within the command corps, and shall be regulated by the rules which govern promotion in the active service, and the captain of the corps shall, by virtue of his office, be Superintendent of the Naval Observatory : Provided, That after the organization of said corps, as aforesaid, appointments thereto shall be made only from the graduates of the Naval Academy

THE FRENCH IMPERIAL CRADLE.-A Paris letter in the Independence, of Brussels, states that the municipal authorities of Paris have already given orders for a magnificent cradle to be got ready for the expected infant of the Emperor and Empress. It will surpass, it is said, in taste and exquisite workmanship, the famous one presented to the King of Rome. The following is a brief description of the

work in question:

"It will be in the form of a boat-the principal emblem is the arms of the city of Paris. At the prow will be a silver eagle with outspread wings, and the curtains at the head will be supported by an imperial crown, also in silver, held up by two children, one wearing a helmet and the other bearing round its bead an olive branch, emblematical of peace. The body of the cradle stands on two columns, one at the head and the other at the foot, and united by a rail beneath. The columns will be rosewood, beautifully carved and ornamented with foliage in silver. The upper edge of the cradle will have a border of silver filagree work, having on either side, about the middle, small escutcheons in silver bearing the initials of their majesties. From these medallion garlands of flowers in silver will lead to the foot and head of the cradle. The curtains will be of point d'Alencon lace and blue silk, embroid-

A Wedding Interrupted.

In the evening of the 25th of October last a amily of distinction, residing in the Chaussee d'Antin, gave a grand banquet in honor of the singing of a contract for the marriage of their life of no one, not even the usurper, or the daughter, a young lady of great beauty, and tyrant, or the murderer, to the errone us or possessed of not less than 28,000 francs a year, with Louis Elie Adolphus Baron de Selhausen, a young man of 25, chief of one most ancient a young man of 25, chief of one most ancient volution; Brutus, isolated, did not have the and distinguished of baronial houses of the right of assassination.' * * * * provinces of Silesia. In the midst of the banquet a rude looking stranger arrived, and his own fanaticism for the liberty of his demanded to see the Baron. The concierge try, but this is only the mandate of opinic in, of hatred, and sometimes of folly. If Brutus had told him that on account of the joyful event of any doubt as to the lawfulness of the ac t, he the day, the family had given orders that no had only to interrogate his conscience in revisitors should be admitted. The stranger gard to the morality of the means which he insisted, and the concierge getting angry, threstened to turn him out by force. At length, after a good deal of altercation, the stranger espied a large bell and began ringing it furiisly. This drew all the inhabitants of the house to the windows, and the man then cried in a loud voice that he wanted to see the Baron de Selhausen-at the same time threatening to ring the bell until his request was complied with. The concierge at last allowed

An act to promote the efficiency of the navy." He room, the man cried out, "My name is Boseluc, and I let out carriages for hire. was reported to the Senate on Tuesday by Hon. have let out carriages to the Baron de Selhau Mr. Mallory, of Florida, from the Committee on Naval Affairs. It was read and passed to pay me, for he is a swindler, and not a baron at all. I am not the only man—tailors, glovers, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, upon the written request, made within thirty days after the passage thereof, by any officer of the navy who for I tell you the man is no baron, but a swince ler?" The soidisant baron was, after some explanations, handed over to the custody of the police. The marriage was postponed until inquiries could be made about him. It was then ascertained that instead of being a Baron and a German, he was only the son of a ruined tradesman of the Ile de la Reunion, (Bourbon;) that he had come to Paris to ac cept a place as clerk in a bank; and that, find-ing his salary insufficient, he had taken to swindling, and had carried it on with such skill that he not only made a vast number of dupes, but contrived to gain access to very good society. He has been tried and sen tenced to two years imprisonment and 50 francs

The Birth Place of Washington.

The following is a copy of the bill reported some days since, from a special committee, by Mr. Berkely of Westmoreland, to authorize the Governor of this commonwealth to accept a grant from Lewis W. Washington to the ace of General Washington in the county of

Westmoreland, and to have the same enclosed.
Whereas Lewis W. Washington, heir at law
of George C. Washington, has offered to convey
to the State of Virginia sixty feet square of ground in the county of Westmoreland, or which formerly stood the house in which Gene ral Washington was born, together with the family burying ground and vault, containing about twenty feet square of ground, in which are interred the remains of the father, grandfather and great grandfather of General ington, solely upon the condition that the State require the said places to be permanently enclosed with an iron fence, based upon stone foundation, and have erected suitable and modest [though substantial] tablets to comme-

morate these notable spots.

1. Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia that the Governor of this commonwealth is authorized and required to accept on the part of the State from Lewis W. Washington the grant aforesaid of said plats of ground, and to cause the same to be enclosed with an iron fence, and have suitable tablets erected to describe and mark the spots, with such other repairs and improvements as he may think advisable and proper. And to enable the Governor to comply with the above conditions and requirements, the auditor of public accounts is hereby authorized and required to issue, upon the order of the Governor from time to time, for purposes of this act, his warrants upon the treasury, payable out of any money therein not otherwise appropriated, to an amount not exceeding the sum of \$2,000. 2. The Governor of this commonwealth, for

the purpose of more effectually and conveniently carrying out the purposes and provisions of this act, shall have power to appoint a com-missioner resident in the county of Westmoreland, whose duty it shall be to perform and dis-

direction of the Governor. 3. This act shall be in force from its passage

Coxar-By Lamartine. The Paris correspondent of the New York Courier des Etate Unis, in a letter to that press,

"The Presse has just completed the publica-tion of the life of Cæs: ar by M. de Lamartine, Alexander Dumas is publishing a work on the same subject in the Mousquetaire. M. de La martine, has treated t'ne life of his bero like a political epic. Dumas treats it as an amusing comedy. He gathers up all the anecdotes and loses himself in the midst of digressions. One

the other like Tacitus "The work of M. de Lamartine has produced considerable sensation, and very naturally. For it is something niore than an entertaining book; it is a political pamphlet which displays great boldness in the present circumstances, and this act of literary temerity contrasts strikingly with the reserve preserved till now by the former President of the Provisional Government. It was thought he had given up politics altogether, but here we find him again the political aren a, armed from head to foot. under the mask of laistory. His work abounds in allusions to the present time, and Casar appears there much more as a frame than as a picture. Other figures present themselves here as often as his own, and the dead is only a nail on which to fartten the living. The history of France, in fin e, palpitates at every in-

stant, under the history of Rome. "M, de Lamartine does not hesitate to say that Cæsar merited, too well merited, by his crimes, the twenty-three blows of the dagger which prostrated him at the foot of the statue of Pompey, at the monzent he was about to be proclaimed king. The author draws up such a terrible accusation against the victim, and paints such a beautiful picture of Brutus, the chief of his murderers, that the reader naturally asks himself, if this is not an audacious panegyric of political ass assination, and if the procureur imperial will not have a bone to pick with the author. 'Opinion was fixed,' says the author; 'the designs seemed so honest that it was not a complot in the minds of the conspirators. It was the coup d' etat of re-

public, the just retaliation of liberty.' "But it is not difficult to discern the real thoughts of the author. Having represented the deception of the conspirators who saw themselves abandoned and cursed by the people whom they had wished to deliver, M. de martine shows us Brutus in exile, and meditating bitterly upon the folly of assassinations. 'It is always vain to immolate tyrants,' he cries out; 'and the first punishment of crime is to be always deceived." is to be always deceived. Approaching then the question of the right of political assassi-nation, M. de Lamartine pronounces the following remarkable judgment:

" Antiquity believed in the existence of this right, in its imperfect notions of narality, which led it to judge of acts by the rule of patriotism, instead of judging them by the rule of conscience. We believe in it none the more, for with us the interest of one's country is not the type of justice. The modern type of justice is higher and broader than the country; it is duty. The rules of duty are not written for us by the hands of patriots, but by the hands of God. These rules deliver over the fanatical arbitrament of him who thinks to avenge liberty, his country, or the luman race. * * Rome had the right of re-

"He had received the mandate only from was obliged to employ in order to accomp dish

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